North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1851. NO. 36.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

PYFER & CO.
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Who have been prosecuting the Lottery business for the last twenty-three years—daily selling

Handsome and Brilliant Prizes

To their thousand of patrons, feel incumbent on them for the good of their fellow-men, in ameliorating their condition, to enlighten the uninformed where and how to obtain wealth and its concomitant luxuries.

We therefore respectfully submit to the inspection of the public generally throughout the United States, the annexed

Galaxy of Rich and Gorgeous Lotteries!!!

The Schemes for the month of March are of unusual merit and brilliancy, and commend themselves by their own raciness to the esteem of all who seek the

Potent Influence of Wealth!

All orders for Lucky Tickets or Packages to receive immediate and faithful attention, should be carefully addressed to the truly fortunate old-established and popular house of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Gorgeous Schemes for March, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date March.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	$12	$40 00
3	8,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	2½	8 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
5	32,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
6	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
7 3 of	10,000	72 Nos	13 drawn	5	16 00
8	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
10	10,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	2½	8 00
11	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
12	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
13	26,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
14	13,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	4	13 00
15	51,322	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
17	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19 2 of	30,000	75 Nos	10 drawn	10	40 00
20	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
22	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	40 00
24	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
25	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
26	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
27	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
28	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
29	75,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	30	95 00
31	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

☞ Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old-Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
March 1, 1851. 33—

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received by the Subscriber, until the 14th day of March, for the following work on the Lunatic Asylum.

CARPENTER'S WORK.

The flooring, including Plank, nails and laying the same complete. The price per square.

Doors including frames, Sashes, Hanging and all materials except hinges and locks. The price for each.

Window frames, exclusive of Caps and Sills. The price for each.

Sleepers and Joists. The price per Square.

Roof including rafters and every thing except tin. The price per Square.

Stairs including materials, price per square.

MASON'S WORK.

Door Sills and Caps per superficial foot of Rough Stone, the price per foot Window Sills, and Caps of Rough Stone the price per lineal foot.

The plans can be found at the Bank of the State.

Bond with approved security will be required of the Contractors.

By order of the Commissioners.

GEO. W. MORDECAI,
Sec. of Com.
Raleigh, Feb. 13, 1851. 31—

NOTICE.

ON the fourth Monday of March next, I will sell, for cash, in the town of Carthage, the following tracts or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and the expenses of said sale.

No. acres.	Persons names.	Location.	Taxes
45.	Heirs of H. A. McNeill.	McDeed's creek,	04 c
22.	" "	Mouth Big Pond,	02
45.	" "	Hart's Branch,	06
50.	" "	Gut creek,	04
25.	" "	Little creek,	06
25.	" "	Morganton road,	08
10.	" "	McDeed's creek,	02
64.	" "	Yadkin road,	04
64.	" "	Mill creek,	04
64.	" "	Seal's road,	06
15.	" "	Stear Branch,	02
22.	" "	McDeed's creek,	02
225.	Heirs of A. B. McFadyen,	Govenor's creek,	63
110	Heirs of John Black,	Nick's creek,	10
100.	Heirs of Alex. Nicholson,	Raccoon creek,	21

All the above Land will be sold if not previously paid.

A. R. WADSWORTH, late Sheriff.
Feb. 12, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $4.) 29—6t.

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office.

FEMALE CLASICAL INSTITUTE.
(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)
RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*
MR. W. C. DOUB, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*
KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*
MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department.	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Session for 1851 begins 6th January, 1851.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*
Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

State of North Carolina—Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—December Term, 1850.

Willis Alford, Benj. H. Alford, Jeremiah Alford, and Williams and his wife Margaret C. Alford *vs.* William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford—Petition to sell Land Warrant.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants aforesaid, are non residents of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, warning the said William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the Town of Louisburg, County and State aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in March A. D. 1851, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*, and Decree made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 2d Monday of December, A. D., 1850.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.
January 15th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 24—6w.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. July 22, 1850. 836—

Spring Visitation of Bishop Ives, 1851.

2nd of March (Quinquagesima Sunday,) Calvary Church, Tarborough

4th, Tuesday, A. M. Gethsemane Parish, Falkland, Pitt. At night, St. Paul's Church, Greenville.

5th, Ash Wednesday, A. M. in the same Church.

6th, St. Johns, Pitt County, Pugh's settlement.

1st Sunday in Lent, Christ Church, Newbern.

14th, Friday, Ember day, Trinity Church, Beaufort County.

2nd Sunday in Lent, St. Peter's Church, Washington.

19th, Wednesday, Zion Chapel, Beaufort County.

20th, Thursday, St. Thomas Church, Bath. Should any persons desire confirmation from St. Johns, Durham's Creek, they would oblige the Bishop by meeting him at St. Thomas, Bath.

22, 23d (3rd Sunday in Lent) 24th and 25th (An. B. V. M.) at Grace Church, Plymouth, and St. Luke's Church, Locust Grove, as the Clergymen there may desire.

4th Sunday in Lent, Pettigrew's Chapel and Lake Scuppernong.

4th 5th, and 6th April—5th Sunday in Lent, St. Thomas, Windsor.

All Saints, Williamston, as the Clergyman may desire.

Palm Sunday (6th in Lent) Christ Church, Elizabeth City.

16th, Wednesday, Woodville.

Easter Day, Hertford, Consecration of Church, &c.

Tuesday in Easter week, Gates Court House.

1st Sunday after Easter, St. Paul's Church, Edenton.

2d May, Friday, Trinity Church, Scotland Neck.

2nd Sunday after Easter, Jackson, Northampton Co., consecration of Church, &c.

3rd Sunday after Easter, Christ Church Raleigh, A. M., and St. Mary's Chapel, P. M.

4th Sunday after Easter, St. James Church, Wilmington.

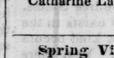
5th Sunday after Easter, St. John's Church, Fayetteville, A. M. Christ Church, Rockfish, P. M.

Wednesday 28th May, Convention.

Catechism, Confirmation and Holy Communion, as usual.

Raleigh, February 20, 1850. 32—2t.

NOTICE.



THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month	$18 00
Single do do	10 00
do do week	3 50
do do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.
January 23, 1851 24—

ACADEMY—RALEIGH

THE School of the subscriber is now open for an additional number of students. The terms per session are as follows:

Board,	$45
Tuition, English,	10
Classics,	15

JOHN B. BOBBITT.
February 12, 1851. 29—3t.

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.
Petersburg, Sept. 19. 834—

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco.

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* of the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7 th, 1850. 827—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store
3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee;	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist

FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
French, English and American Chemicals,
Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery. Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,
Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens ofRaleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

PETERSBURG, September 20, 1850.

Samuel H. Marks,

WOULD respectfullty inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving per sundry Steamers and Packets from the Northern cities his usual large and varied assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, FANCY ARTICLES, Cigars, &c., which added to his stock before on hand, and the regular weekly supply of fresh Foreign and domestic FRUITS, renders his assortment particularly worthy the attention of country dealers.

In the line of IGARS he flatters himself that he can present a larger stock and finer assortment, and at lower rates, than any other house in the trade.

Petersburg Sept. 25th, 1850.

New Books.

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.
The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.
The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00.
The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.
Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3,50.
History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase, $2,50
Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.
Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.
Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.
The Lily and the Fatom of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.
Life here and there by N. P. Willis.
The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.
The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.
Just received and for sale by
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
December 9, 1850. 13—

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,
MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.
Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair orms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

General Agency,
HAMPTON & STAPP,
TEXAS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a partnership for the transaction of business with the several departments at the seat of Government, in Austin,—such as the adjustment and collection of claims against the State, the procuring of Land-patents, or any other business connected with the General Land office, the Adjutant General's office, the Comptroller's office, or the Treasury Depattment, and the purchase or sale of land-scrip, land, &c., &c. Charges will be moderate. Letters on business must be *post-paid.*

J. W. HAMPTON, City of Austin.
D. W. STAPP, Victoria.

REFERENCES:

Hon. C. G. Keenan, Speaker House of Representatives, Huntsville.
" M. D. K. Taylor, Jefferson,
Gen. Edw. H. Tarrant, Corsicana,
" J. D. Henderson, S Augustine,
" Joseph Bates, Galveston,
Hon. John H. McRae, Milam,
" James C. Wilson, Matagorda,
Mr. J. W. Cruger, Houston,
" John D. Logan, Washington, D. C.
W. D. Miller, Esq., Austin, Texas,
Hon. D. C. Van Derlip, San Antonio,
" Wm. G. W. Jowers, Palestine,
" R. E. Clements, Brownsville,
" Burrel P. Smith, Clarksville,
" N. B. Charlton, Woodville,
" J. M. Clough, Marshall,
" David C. Dickson, Anderson,
" W. M. Cochran, Dallas,
" Adolph. Sterne, Nacogdoches,
" J. M. Smith, Shelbyville,
H. W. Conner, Esq., Charleston, S. C.
W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.
Austin, Sept. 1850. 26—

Important to
MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.
December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.
Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.
Important Improvement.
ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrament at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

HENRY GERHARDT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.
Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

Yet Alive
AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.
SELLING OFF AT COST.

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Cotton, Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Single Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Harget and Fayetteville streets. Bear this in mind. J. CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850 6 —.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove South, will sell the House and Lot where he now lives, containing about seven-eighths of an acre of ground. Attached is an excellent well of water, with the necessary out-houses; the place is well suited for a small family. Persons wishing to purchase such a place can know the particulars by calling on the subscriber at Mr. O. L. Burche's Shoe Store. J. TERRY.
January, 13, 1851. 850—3t.

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms
Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

Works on Cooking, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprising one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meal of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at

TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851. 28—

HARDING'S CLOTHING STORE
NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,
RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the

Largest and best Houses in the U. S.

affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understoodtherefore, that our Goods *Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.*

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

A NEW BOOK STORE.
POMEROY & O'NEAL,
o. 16, Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Post Office,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School ooks generally—Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationary of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices, and which we are confident will give satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.
December 9, 1850. 13—

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,
GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,
LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.
Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 20—

White Wine for Cooking.

JUST received and for Sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
December 19, 1850. 15—

Beautiful Fancy Silk Vests.

3 DOZEN of decidedly the prettiest patterns ever exhibited in Raleigh, at

E. L. HARDING'S & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839 tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All of the debts due said firm, and liabilities are to be settled by Barrett and Newsom, a transfer of the same having been made to them. BARRETT, NEWSOM & HOLDEN.
Dec. 28, 1850. 31—

Notice.

I HAVE now on hand all the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, lately purchased from Barrett, Newsom & Holden, and will be making additions to the former stock as the custom may need. I will continue at the Brick Store House, nearly opposite to the Post Office, and will be thankful to receive a liberal patronage from punctual customers. THOS. W. HOLDEN.
Milton, N. C., Dec. 18, 1850. 31—

Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on Monday night, the 10th inst., a very dark Brown or Black Horse, five years old this Spring, shod all round, and paces rapidly under the saddle. No white spots upon him recollected. He has a tolerably long tail and mane. The last time he was heard of he was on his way towards Raleigh from Smithfield.

The subscriber would be obliged to any one who may give him information in relation to the Horse, and he will liberally reward any one who may take him up and hold him so that he gets him again. Address the subscriber, at Franklinton, Franklin county—W. W. Holden, Raleigh—or D. McPherson, Smithfield.

J. A. STONE.
February 15, 1851. 30—tf.

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Garden Seed's.

WARRANTED fresh and genuine Crop of 1850, selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardners in the Northern Country. Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, January 30th, 1851. 26—

John M. Sheppard, Jr
COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va
Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.
RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792—6m.

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.
November 27. 9—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.
December 4, 1850. 10-

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.
Merchant Tailors.
Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

Catch the Runaway.

THE Subscriber will be thankful to any person who will catch his negro boy, *Lawson.* Said boy is lurking somewhere in Swift Creek District, in the neighborhood of the Edward's. I hereby caution all persons against harboring *Lawson,* under the penalty of the law.

ALLEN MAINARD.
Wake County, February 11, 1851. 29 —3t pd.

LAW NOTICE.

D. K. McRAE, (late of Raleigh,) has located in Wilmington, and will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wayne and Duplin, and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland.
February 1, 1851. tf

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Maccaroni.

ANOTHER supply just received and for sale by
R. TUCKER & SON.
January 11. 20—

A Cook Wanted.

A GOOD Cook wanted, for

Speech of the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard,

OF PASQUOTANK.

In the Senate, on the bill to ascertain the sense of the people on calling a Convention.

An engrossed bill from the House of Commons, proposing to take a vote of the people upon the propriety of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution being before the Senate, Mr. Wm. B. Shepard spoke as follows:

I have so often, Mr. Speaker, during this session addressed the Senate, that it is with great reluctance I again intrude upon it. I feel, however, that some reply should be made to the remarks of the gentleman from Rutherford, who has just taken his seat, as well as to those which fell from the gentleman from Buncombe on yesterday. The bill upon your table proposes to take the voice of a majority of the people, upon the propriety of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution. The Constitution itself points out precisely the mode of calling Conventions, and amending the instrument. The gentleman from Rutherford has made the discovery, that amendments to the Constitution, made through the instrumentality of a Convention, were more suitable to the genius of our people, and more republican, than when made by act of the Legislature, which act is afterwards to be ratified by the people themselves. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, if either of the two modes of amendment, sanctioned by the Constitution, can be called particularly republican in its character, the one by bill is undoubtedly entitled to this distinguishing trait. When an amendment is made by an act of the Legislature which is afterwards submitted to the people for their approval, a vote is taken upon the proposed measure alone; it must stand upon its own merits, and not rely upon extraneous circumstances, for success. On the contrary, should a Convention be called, the whole Constitution will be laid before that body, and such amendments as it may think proper to make, will be submitted in gross to the people; the consequence will be, some few popular amendments will be incorporated with others of doubtful expediency, and the popular amendments made to carry others which, if left to themselves, would not receive the votes of a majority of the people. I am not, therefore, Sir, at all surprised that both the gentleman from Rutherford and Buncombe, are so unwilling to see Free Suffrage, by itself and alone, submitted to the people. If they could have persuaded the Senate to reject the Free Suffrage bill, and retain it for agitation, as a popular clamour, to urge the necessity for an unlimited Convention, they might have stood some chance of succeeding. As it is now, however, when the cry for Convention is reduced to its own merits exclusively, I think the prospect of success very small; because there is not, in fact, the slightest necessity for a Convention, nor any reason why the people should be subjected to its unavoidable expense and turmoil. There is no amendment of the Constitution desired by a constitutional majority of the people, which cannot be procured more certainly, and at less risk and trouble, by legislative enactment than by a Convention. This feature of our Constitution, so far from deserving the denunciations it has received from some gentlemen, is, in my judgment, its wisest, its most conservative feature. It is the very feature which gives to the people themselves, the sole and exclusive right of deciding what and how many amendments shall be made to the Constitution. The gentleman from Rutherford says, were a Convention called, it would be composed of the wisdom, the gravity, and the experience of the State. I am afraid, Sir, should he live to see a Convention assembled in North Carolina, his Utopian visions will be sadly disappointed. It will be composed of precisely the same sort of people as those who compose this Senate; a little wiser perhaps, probably not much older, or more experienced, but they will be men, governed by like passions and prejudices with ourselves, each one struggling to obtain some power or advantage for his own section, and thinking it meritorious to do so. This natural result of a Convention was perfectly well known to the framers of our Constitution, and, for that reason, they made a vote of two-thirds of the Legislature necessary to the call; and that it should never be done upon light and frivolous reasons, a mode was pointed out by which the sense of the people could be taken, upon all proposed amendments.

A very large majority of the people seem to desire Free Suffrage. This subject has been much discussed in two Gubernatorial campaigns, and a bill has been passed, submitting that question to the people; should the change be approved of by such a majority as would justify a change of the organic law, it will be made without disturbing any other feature of the instrument. Should it hereafter be found that a decided majority of the people are in favor of the mode of electing the judges by the people, or of altering the basis of representation as now established, let each of these questions separately and distinctly, be submitted to the people, that they may be fairly discussed, and fully understood by them, and then let the vote be taken upon each proposition by itself. I do not wish a Convention, where the friends of these measures could combine, and force the people to take them all, in order to get some one measure they might desire.

It is, therefore, Mr. Speaker, perfectly manifest, that so far as amending the Constitution in any manner that may be the wish of a constitutional majority of the people of North Carolina, is the object, there is not the slightest necessity for a Convention.

Gentlemen, therefore, who are urging a Convention so vehemently, and who will be satisfied with nothing but a Convention, must have some ulterior object in view. They have even spurned Free Suffrage, the object of their first love, which, if I mistake not, was, two years ago, so fondly cherished and petted upon this floor, by all those valiant gentlemen, who so gallantly defended the rights of the down-trodden and oppressed West. Why is this so, Sir? We might, for some time, look for a solution of this mystery, if the gentleman from Buncome had not, in his speech yesterday, kindly furnished us with a solution. I requested the reporters to note that speech carefully, and to publish it verbatim, that the whole people of North Carolina might know the real cause of all this uproar al out a Convention. It seems, then, that a Convention is desired by the gentleman from Buncombe and those who act with him, not because the West is oppressed by our present Constitution, *but solely to change the basis of representation, that the West, which has now the command of the House of Commons, may likewise get control of the Senate, and then, says the gentleman, we can extend our Railroad to Tennessee and redeem the character of North Carolina.*

Before the gentleman from Buncombe unfurls the banner of a Convention, and inscribes upon it what he confesses to be its real object, viz: to give to the non-tax paying counties the unlimited power of taxation, without any control whatever, I would advise him to look closely into this matter, and see what rank and cruel injustice it would work.

Let us examine the district represented by the gentleman from Buncombe, and see where, and in what, his constituents are oppressed by the provisions of the present Constitution, and compare them with the burdens thrown upon my constituents, that we may exactly understand which party has the greater right to adopt his favorite notion of rebellion or revolution; or, in any more convenient manner, to destroy the Constitution under which they live. I select, Sir, these two districts at hazard, not because they afford the best defence of the present Constitution, but because they more immediately concern the gentleman and myself.

The district represented by the gentleman, is composed of the counties of Buncombe, Henderson, and Yancy. It contains a population of 19,057 whites, and paid into the State Treasury in 1847, $2,152 79. It is represented in the Senate by one member, and by four in the House of Commons. The district represented on this floor by me, has a white population of 8,640, and paid to the State Treasury in 1847, $2,598 98. Thus we see, Sir, that the people whom I have the honor to represent on this floor, paid into the State Treasury in 1847, $446 19 more than the constituents of the gentleman from Buncombe, and are represented in the Legislature by two members less. Should the gentleman from Buncombe succeed in his wishes, to change the representation in the Senate, the people of Pasquotank and Perquimans, although paying largely more revenue than Buncombe, Haywood and Yancy, would be unrepresented in the Senate, and would stand as two to four in the House of Commons.

Now, Sir, I appeal to the gentleman's own fairness, and ask him if he had the power, would he commit such rank injustice as this? In what are his constituents oppressed by the present arrangements of the Constitution? They have largely the majority in the House of Commons; no bill can possibly become a law without the approval of the Western members, and in the Senate his has an equal vote with my constituents, although they pay much less revenue to the State. Does the gentleman think it a grievance, that, because he desires a splendid scheme of a Railroad extending to Tennessee, he has not likewise the unlimited power of taxation, which would enable him to throw the larger part of the burden of such Railroad upon people who have not, and never can have, any interest whatever in it?

Whatever may be the wishes of the gentleman from Buncombe on this subject, I will not believe he speaks the feelings of his people. The land of the mountain and the torrent is proverbially the abode of the free and the brave. I will not believe that, whilst they cherish so fondly the inestimable blessings of freedom, they would, knowingly, place upon any portion of their brethren a most oppressive burden. Why, then, gentlemen may say, reject a Convention? In reply, I vote against a Convention, not because I doubt the justice and fairness of the people of the West, but because I have no confidence in the politicians who would fill that Convention. The gentleman from Buncombe, who would doubtless play a conspicuous part in that Convention, should it assemble, has already told us that he desires the power, and the means, to make an extensive Railroad. Such being his wishes, he would think it all right and proper, and would be even able to convince some of our Eastern political aspirants, that the interest of the State would be vastly benefited, by transfering the right to tax, from those who pay, to those who do not pay.

No man in the Senate is more ready than myself, to strike from our constitution any feature that is burdensome to the West, or to give them any additional guards for the protection of their persons and property. But when gentlemen get up here, and coolly tell me, they wish the right and power to put their hands in my pocket, and take my money without my consent, to cut down mountains and fill up valleys, from which I can, in no conceivable manner, derive any benefit, they must at least expect a very severe scuffle before they succeed.

What, Sir, was the object in the formation of government? Solely, and for no other purpose, than the protection of persons and property. Property is exclusively the creature of government. And when to this fundamental principle of all governments, there was added, by the American revolution, the great conservative principle "that taxation and representation should go together," our ancestors supposed they had perfected the designs of this institution.

I do not believe, Sir, that the wit of man could devise a more perfect scheme for the security of the persons and property of an extended commonwealth, organized upon republican principles, than the present basis of representation, as contained in our present Constitution. The House of Commons represents persons, for although the basis is a federal one, slaves being in the eye of our law both persons and property, still the House of Commons may be said with truth purely to represent the white population of the country, as that population has a vast numerical majority, and alone speaks through the ballot-box, and controls without an effort and without dispute, the proceedings of that House. The Senate is based upon taxation, and is intended to secure the property of the different sections from invasion, or from being used for purposes alien to that property, or in which it could have and feel no interest. It is based upon the plain and obvious truth, that those persons who pay for the support of government, should have some voice in appropriating its revenues. Mr. Madison said, in the debetes on the federal constitution, that "wherever there is a danger of attack, there ought to be a constitutional power of defence." This was the opinion of one of our greatest men, before the discovery was made, that perfect wisdom resided in bare majorities, whether that majority had any interest in the subject or not.

Now I would ask the gentleman from Buncombe how long would the tax-payers of the large tax paying counties of Bertie, Halifax, Warren, and New Hanover, have any control over their property, if it were not for the protection afforded them in the Senate against mad schemes of internal improvement, and other prodigal waste of public money?

No persons are so prodigal, or liberal, if you please, of money, as those persons who do not draw from their own resources; and the only way to make legislative bodies economical and considerate, is to keep constantly before the eyes of the representative the responsibility to his constituents. Now, Sir, where would be the responsibility of the gentleman from Buncombe, safely entrenched in his mountains, to the people of New Hanover, after having voted to tax them twice as much as his own constituents, the whole of which tax was to be spent in giving him a good road to Tennessee?

These principles, Mr. Speaker, appear to me too plain to need much illustration; and if it were not for the agrarian notions, which, under the mask of republicanism, are insinuating themselves in society, they would meet with no dissent, because they are perfectly fair, with foundations deeply laid in the unalterable principles of truth and justice.

Since the passage of the Free Suffrage bill, and the removal of that invidious distinction which existed in all the counties, between the land holder, and all other tax-payers, which was often unreasonable, I can see nothing in the Constitution to be complained of, which cannot be remedied much better by legislative enactment than by a Convention.

As to the idea which has been very industriously circulated, that a Convention would be composed by men less likely to be governed by self-interest, it is a mere delusion—a mere coinage of the brain. The inhabitants of the tax-paying portions of the State will never consent to go into a Convention, unless they are disposed to surrender at discretion—a folly of which I do not suppose them capable. It is incorrect to suppose that the Senate is organized upon aristocratic principles. Since the passage of the Free Suffrage bill, the Senate is as perfectly the representative of the poor as the rich. The true question is whether the poor man residing in the county where the property lies which pays the tax, would be more likely to know what burdens it could fairly bear, and have some sympathy with its owner, than the poor man living some hundred miles off, both a stranger in interest and feeling. It is, in fact, truly a sectional question; and whenever it is brought to an issue, the great law of self-interest, which, when enlightened, is the greatest security for any people, will combine both the rich and the poor against a plan which is, in truth, nothing more or less than a scheme for legislative plunder and extortion.

To convince the Senate what little cause there is for complaint against the working of the present Constitution, I will state a remarkable fact drawn from the public records.

The following counties, viz: Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Catawba, Cherokee, Cleaveland, Davidson, Davie, Guilford, Haywood, Henderson, Iredell, Macon, McDowell, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Rutherford, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Wilkes and Yancy, paid taxes into the public Treasury, in 1850, amounting to $27,957 only, and received during the same year from the school fund, $31,373. Here are twenty-three western counties, entitled to some fifty members in the Legislature, receiving from the Public Treasury, exclusive of the expense of Judges, Members of Assembly, &c., over $3,000 more than all their payments for the support of government; and yet these counties are represented by the very members that complain most of injustice done them by the present Constitution.*

Mr. Speaker, if gentlemen will permit me to tender them any advice upon this subject, I would say to them, with the greatest sincerity and respect, do not raise the cry of Convention or no Convention, with the hope of organizing a party upon that issue in North Carolina. Should you succeed, it will have no other result than to divide the State geographically; to embitter the two sections against each other, and for years to come, to place an insurmountable barrier to all judicious or practicable schemes of improvment. Wait until the objects of Internal Improvement which have been commenced, are finished and matured; if they are successful, they will be extended by the intelligence of the Legislature to the remotest parts of the State. Neither our Constitution or Legislature, can be fairly blamed, that so little has been done for the cause of Internal Improvement in North Carolina. Our State is unfortunately situated, having no seaport, which, being the centre of trade, could concentrate improvements; our efforts were unconnected and desultory; the consequence of which was, much money was lost, and many errors were unavoidably made. But certainly this unfortunate state of things will not be remedied by throwing the whole State into confusion, and upturning the old settled foundations of the Government.

The gentleman from Rutherford complains, and perhaps justly, that his section has been neglected. I can sympathise with him in such complaints. I have the honor to represent a people who know nothing of your Government except through the tax collector. We have a great work to be executed in our immediate neighborhood, which, if made, would add incalculably to our wealth, comfort, and even health; and yet when we come here for assistance, you refer us to the General Government, and when we go to the General Government, and urge your agents there to exert themselves in our behalf, we are met by indifference, if not by positive hostility. We have borne this state of things patiently for more than twenty years, and have not even dissolved our party ties, much less attempted to destroy those stronger or dearer ties which should bind us to the institutions and memories of our native State.

Let not gentlemen deceive themselves by the success of Free Suffrage. That question did not raise any sectional issue; it had numerous partisans in all parts of the State, and for years had been regarded by many persons, as an odious individual distinction, that ought to be blotted from our Constitution. The basis of representation is a very different matter; it involves the very security and protection of much the larger portion of the property which pays revenue for the support of Government; and it cannot be abandoned by those persons to whose charge it is now committed, without admitting themselves unworthy of the trust confided to them. If gentlemen wish a hobby, by means of which some Gubernatorial aspirant may ride into the Executive Chair, I beg them to select something that will produce less disastrous results to the best interests of the State.

As regards the bill upon your table, which proposes to consult the people upon the propriety of calling a Convention, in addition to the evils of a Convention already mentioned, this bill is liable to a very serious charge. It proposes indirectly to reach a result, in a mode directly opposed to the one mentioned in the Constitution. And this result is urged by men who, but a few days ago, made this hall ring with patriotic devotion to constitutional law. Then, the very idea of consulting the people upon a matter deeply interesting to them, raised all sorts of horrors in their minds; now, it seems, a positive injunction of the Constitution can unhesitatingly be disregarded, when another favorite purpose is to be answered.

Well, Sir, suppose this bill passes, and a majority of the people, but not a constitutional majority of counties, express themselves favorable to the assembling of a Convention; gentlemen will be no nearer a Convention then than they are now, unless they intend to get up a Dorr rebellion, and after succeeding in a popular vote, to march to Raleigh, capture the Capitol, form a Constitution, and instal a Governor, &c. I hope, whilst they are doing all this, they will not forget to send to Rhode Island and borrow that celebrated sword of the unfortunate Gov. Dorr, that the play may be correctly performed with all the appropriate costume. It remains for this Senate to decide whether they will countenance such a proceeding in law-loving, law-abiding North Carolina. Pass this bill, sent us from the House of Commons, and you array the two sections of the State in deadly hostility to each other, and we may see, in a few months a tumultuous assembly in this Capitol, calling themselves the people, acting over the same scenes, which but a few years ago brought the State of Rhode Island to the verge of destruction, and consigned the leaders and defenders of the people to a prison and the contempt of mankind.

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* N. B. Since this table was made, I have seen the Register of the 5th of February, containing an "Address to the people of North Carolina on the subject of constitutional reform." This address is signed by Members of the Legislature from nineteen counties. These counties compose nineteen out of the 23 counties contained in this list, intended to illustrate the unreasonableness of the complaints made against the present basis of representation. This address shows very clearly that the great grievance complained of by these gentlemen, is the mode of representation as adopted for the Senate, and that this can only be got rid of, by calling what the address calls a "free Convention." In this opinion I agree with the signers of the address, and I hope the several counties will never agree to such a Convention, but will adhere to the compromises of the Constitution, and whenever it needs amendment, let it be done by the people themselves voting directly upon the subject matter, and not by politicians assembled in Convention.

RHODE ISLAND. After a long debate in the House, upon the fugitive slave law, a resolution was introduced directing the Attorney General to appear for any person arrested under the act and claimed as a slave, but it was rejected by a decided vote. Resolutions condemnatory of the fugitive slave law, were laid upon the table by a decided vote.

OUR POSITION. We stated last week that we could not see how any one can have any reasonable objection to allowing the people of the State to say, by a vote, whether they desire a Convention or not. We say so still). We think it doubtful whether the people desire a Convention. We entertain no doubt of their desiring Free Suffrage. Therefore we say every member of the Legislature that desired to carry out the will of the people should have voted for Free Suffrage. We may be told that Free Suffrage, without a change in the basis of representation, is a "humbug;" —*the people* have not so regarded it—do not now so regard it; and politicians should conform to the will of the people, and not endeavor to make the people conform to their will.

If the issue were presented to the people, "Convention, or no Convention," we should vote for Convention. At the same time we should regard its success as doubtful. For our own part, we should like to see the Constitution altered in several particulars; but we do not know that a majority of the people desire these alterations; and if they do not, we are ever ready to acquiesce in the will of the majority.

No one can doubt that the people desire Free Suffrage, and there is no other alteration proposed that we do not regard as doubtful. A Convention may be called and may remodel the Constitution, and may incorporate something so obnoxious that the people would not ratify it, prefering the old one with its imperfections to the new one with still greater imperfections. Then would great expense have been incurred for nothing. We see nothing conflicting with democratic principles in making Constitutional reform by Legislative enactments when the will of the people has been so clearly expressed as it has been with regard to Free Suffrage; and again we repeat, we, for one, do not consider those members excusable who went to the Legislature pledged in favor of Free Suffrage, and who afterwards voted against it.

In making the above remarks we desire it to be understood that they are our own sentiments, uninfluenced by any man or set of men. It was charged upon us a few days ago, by a member of the late Legislature, that Gov. Reid and W. W. Avery, Esq., were controlling our course. It is false—as false as perdition. They are gentlemen that we esteem highly, and to whose counsel and advice we would listen with respect; but we would bear *dictation* from no one. They are not men that would attempt to dictate to us. We have seen neither of them since we took charge of this paper. From the former gentleman we have not even received a line: from the latter we received one letter, written while he was in Raleigh upon a private matter. And if any one supposes we are "supported here in the West by them, with a press to break down a Convention," he is most egregiously mistaken, and any attempt to create this impression among the people we shall regard as base and cowardly. We stand on our own platform, and let it displease whom it may we will expose political sins when we can, and will speak our own sentiments when we please; and no threats shall deter us. We are understood in the right corner.

Rutherfordton Banner.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE. Jones is in general a good husband and a domestic man. Occasionally, however, his convivial tastes betray him into excesses which have subjected him more than once to the discipline of Mrs. Jones. A few nights since he was invited to "participate" with a few friends at Florence's, by way of celebrating a piece of good luck which had befallen one of his neighbors. He did "participate," and to his utter astonishment, when he rose to take his leave, at the "wee short hour ayout the twal," he found the largest brick in his hat he ever saw. Indeed, he was heard to remark soliloquently, "I think, Mr. Jones, you were never quite so tight before."

He reached his home finally, but by a route which was anything but the shortest distance between two points, not, however, without having experienced very considerable anxiety about the reception which awaited him from Mrs. Jones. He was in luck that night, was Mr. Jones, barring always his primal transgression; he got into his house, found his way into his chamber without "waking a creature, not even a mouse." After closing his door, he cautiously paused, to give thanks for the "conscience undefiled" which secured to Mrs. Jones the sound and refreshing slumbers, which had prevented her taking notice of his arrival. Being satisfied that all was right, he proceeded to remove his integuments with as much dispatch and quiet as circumstances would permit, and in the course of time sought the vacant place beside his slumbering consort. After resting a moment, and congratulating himself that he was in bed, and that his wife did not know how long he had been there, it occurred to him that if he did not change his position Mrs. Jones might detect him from his breath that he had been indulging. To prevent such a catastrophe, he resolved to turn over. He had about half accomplished his purpose—we are now obliged to use the idiomatic language of Mr. Jones himself,—from whom we receive that chapter of his domestic trials—"when Mrs. Jones riz right up in the bed, and, said she, in tones that scraped the marrow all out of my bones, said she, '*Jones, you need'nt turn over, you're drunk clean through.*'"

WHO ARE YOUR ARISTOCRATS? Twenty years ago this one butchered, that one made candles; another sold cheese and butter; a fourth carried on a distillery; another was a contractor on canals; others were merchants and mechanics. They are acquainted with both ends of society—as their children will be after them, although it will not do to say so out loud. For often you shall find that these toiling worms hatch butterflies, and they live about a year.

Death brings division of property; and it brings new financiers; the old agent is discharged; the young gentleman takes his revenues, and begins to travel—towards poverty, which he reroches before death—or his children do, if he do not. So that in fact though there is a sort of moneyed rank, it is not hereditary; it is accessible to all; three good seasons of cotton will send a generation of men up; a score of years will bring them all down, and send their children again to labor. The father grubs, and grows rich; his children strut, and use the money; their children inherit the pride, and go to shiftless poverty; their children, reinvigorated by fresh plebeian blood, and the smell of the clod, come up again. Thus society, like a tree, draws its sap from the earth, changes it into leaves and blossoms, spreads them abroad in glory, sheds them off to fall back to the earth, again to mingle with the soil, and at length to reappear in new trees and fresh garniture.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

MAKE YOURSELVES. If there is a man who has any right to be proud, it is he who can stand up before the world and say, "I have made myself." Relying on no influential friends, on no inherited wealth, on nothing but indomitable zeal, and spotless virtue, he has worked his way from poverty to wealth—from ignorance to knowledge—from obscurity to distinction. Why should he not be proud? But such men are never lifted up by vanity. They are always meek and humble. They are the men who are safe patterns for all to follow. They never forget the pit whence they were taken, nor the kind hand of Providence which has led them all the way through trial and sorrow up to the present hour.

If you would gain the honors worth possessing—if you would be beloved and respected by all around you, imitate those who, through patient zeal and inflexible virtue, have risen to seats of distinction. Be not ambitious to get wealth, or to rise for the sake of power—but let your ambition prompt you to deeds of usefulness. In every transaction with mankind, let strict integrity mark your doings. An inordinate love of money often leads men to the performance of mean acts and deeds of which their families and children never hear the last, and which pain their feelings to the close of life. Be careful of meanness—of everything that is not perfectly fair, just and honorable. In this way only can you secure a name which unborn generations will repeat with joy.

Boston Olive Branch.

"Mr. President, I wish friends in the fore part of the meeting would speak up, so friends setting in the back part of the meeting can hear what's going on in the front part of the meeting. It is almost impossible for friends in the back part of the meeting to hear whats' going on in the front part of the meeting. Friends in the back part of the meeting feel as much interested as the friends in the fore part of the meeting; and it is highly necessary that friends in the fore part of the meeting should speak up so that friends setting in the back part of the meeting can hear what's going on in the front part of the meeting. And, therefore, I say that if friends in the fore part of the meeting would speak up, so that we setting in the back part of the meeting could hear what's going on in the front part of the meeting, it would be very satisfactory to friends in the back part of the meeting."

PATRIOTISM—TWO KINDS. You could not worse insult an American than to tell him his countrymen could be flogged, man to man, by any other people on the face of the earth. Bunker Hill he considers a first rate fight (as it was); the capture of Burgoyne a magnificent affair; and the victory of New Orleans one of the most brilliant in the annals of mankind. That ours is indeed a great country, and our people the smartest, most intelligent, ingenious and capable of any that live or have lived, is a firm article in the National creed.

But when they come to products and purchases, they have a strange way of forgetting all this. Everybody, (that is, the great majority) act as if a Yankee couldn't possibly be trusted to do any thing requiring genius or skill. Every sixpenny huckster advertises his cigars as from Havanna; his liquors (villainous cutthroat stuff they be) as from France or Holland; his wares from England or Germany. Iron must be Sweedish or Scotch to pass muster; though all Europe together has not so various nor so excellent ores as those of our own broad domain. Our Cloths must all be British, German or French, or nobody that *is* anybody thinks them worth wearing. "Have you any *American* cloth?" asked a lady in a large dry-goods store of our city, a few days since, intending to buy a coat-pattern for her husband. "No, Marm," replied the smiling clerk, "*no gentleman wears American cloth.*" This is the every-day talk of salesmen, not with regard to cloths only, and nobody thinks of getting knocked down for it. Yet let any speak with like contempt of our National dexterity and efficiency in throat-cutting, and he could not walk the streets with safety.

But not merely do our peddlers of tape and dimity commend their goods as Foreign-made so that their price may be enhanced and their sale quickened, but our artisans and manufacturers themselves knuckle to this base, blind prejudice in favor of articles "dear bought and far-fetched," as though it were a decree of fate. We believe there are not less than Thirty Millions of Dollar's worth of American Products sold every year to our own people as of foreign origin, with French stamps and jaw-cracking Dutch labels affixed to fortify the deception. Our Cloths are exported to the Canadas and sold freely *as* American at a profit to the maker after paying an equal import duty with their British competitors; while on our own side of the border the British cloths crowd them almost out of market, though ours have the advantage of a duty nominally thirty per cent. on the importation of Foreign Cloths. Many a French print which has sold readily at twenty to thirty cents is speedily imitated here and sold thirty to fifty per cent. lower, going off briskly so long as it is supposed to be French; but let its American production be admitted, and it must fall far lower before it finds purchasers. Thus Messrs. Rankin & Ray in the Bowery are extensive manufacturers of very good and very cheap hosiery; but to coax our Republican damsels to put their feet into their otherwise faultless stockings, they find it expedient to stamp a *British crown* on the upper portion thereof! This is a fair specimen of American servility to European taste and fashion. Our dry goods stores are full of American fabrics contrived to imitate and pass for foreign articles every way their inferiors, save in the colonial ideas of our people and the consequent false pretenses under which they are submitted to the public.

New York Tribune.

ABOLITION NOTIONS. The New York Tribune thinks if the free States could buy themselves clear of all obligation or claim for the recapture of Fugitive Slaves, by a contribution of Five Millions of Dollors per annum, it would be a wise economy to do it. Perhaps so—and if the South could buy themselves clear of Northern progression in religion, morality and other higher law notions, it would be a cheap bargain to her.

The same Editor doubts if one quarter of the Fugitive Slaves now in the Free States could be caught and returned without *a general revolt against the slave catching law.* Let this fact be firmly established, and "the North" would soon be relieved from the guardianship of southern society, which so much interests and annoys the illuminati of that region.

In the same article much sympathy is expressed for a poor negro woman at the South, aged three-score whose children have been taken from her. It would be edifying to learn how many poor matrons of the State of New York have all or any of their children with them, at that age. Millions of poor children are taken from their parents in the Free States, under a law of necessity as repugnant to *their* feelings, as is the removal of negro children to the feelings of *their* parents. And these free white children are not half as well cared for or provided for as are the well-behaved and orderly slaves of the South. We shall be told that there is a necessity for the removal of the free children from their parents—that it grows out of the state of society in the free States. Exactly so. The same law of necessity exists in the slave States: but where one case of the kind occurs in the latter there are ten in the former. Yes, there are ten white children separated from their parents, under the oppression or indifference of an unfeeling, haughty and pompous aristocracy, where one is taken from the parents of slaves, under the humane and christian influences that pervade the social system at the South.

Reform your society, Mr. Tribune—ameliorate the condition of your millions of starving poor, by one tribute to humanity and justice—give the "five millions annually" to them, and then we will hear what you have to say about reform in other quarters.

Wilmington Commercial.

A FAIRY SPOT. Mrs. Farnham, the lady who projected the transportation of a bevy of young ladies, from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific, has recently written a letter home of considerable interest. Though a private letter it has found its way into the Post Office and become public property. She is located, it seems, on a fine rancho, 70 miles south of San Francisco, on the north side of Monterey Bay. The region she represents as perfect fairy land. She thus describes it:

"It is very heavily timbered and beautifully watered with clear living streams running through valleys of the most fertile soil, on which delicious vegetables grow ten months of the year. The region is specially famed for potatoes, which become almost a fruit here. The farm I live on is charmingly situated about a mile from the old Mission, and two from the beach on which a tremendous surf breaks and thunders day and night. From my house 'La Libertad,' I look over the coast table and range of mountains, the hills of Monterey, and the bay, and a near landscape exquisitely diversified by plain and wood, hill and valley, and almost every shade that herbage and foliage, in a country without frost can show. The rainy season is about a month old, and the earth as green as it is at home in June. Another month will pile it with clover, and in less than another, variegate it with an inconceivable variety of the most exquisite flowers. This is the land of flowers as well as of gold. Our prairies are quite insignificant in their floral shows, compared to it. The country and climate are faultless—except in the lack of showers through the dry months. Nearly everything one can desire may be grown upon one's own farm."

She seems still to be of opinion, that female society is the great want of California. A lady, however, had just arrived in the neighborhood for the purpose of opening a girl's school, where they have "a fine community of young girls coming on," from which she hopes to see "some growth and culture and some addition to [their] social resources."

No sort of intoxicating beverage, whether wine, spirits, beer or cider, will be admitted to a place in the World's Fair. The continental wine growers are in despair at the exclusion of their products. Two ladies of Southampton will exhibit a gigantic piece of Berlin embroidery. It has cost them ten month's labor, covers three thousand square inches and represents Abraham, the Father of all Nations, offering up his son Isaac upon the Altar, with an Angel appearing in the clouds, with distant landscape and scenery. On the top, looking through the foliage, is a symbolical representation of the eye of the Almighty figuratively uttering the sublime expression in holy writ. "Lay not thine hand upon the lad."

Foreign paper.

WHAT MAKES THE MAN. The celebrated *Goethe* thus defines the chief quality that makes a two-legged biped, a *man:*

"The longer I live, the more certain I am that the great difference betwen men, and the great and insignificant, is energy—invincible determination—an honest purpose once fixed, and then death or victory. This quality will do anything in the world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunity, will make a two-legged creature—a man without it."

JUDICIARY OF MARYLAND—ELECTION OF JUDGES BY THE PEOPLE. The judiciary committee of the Maryland convention has reported in favor of the election of judges (except the chief justice) by the people every ten years. The chief justice is to be appointed by the Governor and Senate. The court of appeals is to consist of a chief justice and two associates, whose salaries are to be $2,500 annually.

County courts are to consist of one judge, with a salary of $2,000. In the city of Baltimore there are to be several courts, viz: a court of "common pleas," to have civil jurisdiction in all suits not exceeding $500; a "superior court," with jurisdiction where the sum exceeds $500; and a "chancery court," exercising equity jurisdiction. Each of these courts to have one judge, with a yearly salary of $2,500, and to be elected every ten years. The court of common pleas to have jurisdiction in all appeals from magistrates' decisions, and the chancery court jurisdiction in all applications of insolvents, and of the administrations of the estates of insolvent debtors. There is also to be an orphan's court for Baltimore city, composed of one judge, elected for ten years, and to exercise the powers now vested in the Baltimore county orphan's court—the judge's salary is to be $2,000 per annum. Also, a court styled "the criminal court of Baltimore city," to consist of one judge, with a salary of $2,000, to exercise the jurisdiction now conferred on Baltimore city court, except for petty cases, such as assault and battery, violation of license, larceny of less than twenty dollars worth of property, &c., which are to be tried by a court styled "the police court of Baltimore city," consisting of one judge, with a salary of $1,500, who is to hold sessions quarterly for jury trials, and oftener for cases not requireing juries.

Hagerstown Torchlight.

NEGRO BANKING. Talking of Banks, reminds me of the Negro Bank I once heard of in Virginia. Cato, (an old negro who was noted for his cunning,) had succeeded in making his fellow-servants in the neighborhood believe that *banking* was a *very* profitable business. So they concluded that they would throw all their change together and start a bank, old Cato taking care to have himself constituted the *bank*, to whom all the sixpences of all the darkies in the neighborhood were duly paid over. And now, said Cato, "whenebah nigar borrow sixpence out ob dis bank to buy bacca, he got to come in free weeks and pay in two sixpence, and in dis way you see ebry sixpence bring nudah sixpence, till after a while all dese niggahs be as rich as old massa G——y." And upon this principle the bank went into operation, old Cato always taking care that every darky should fork over according to bank rules. But in the course of time, some of the stockholders thought they "smelt a rat" and called on Cato to withdraw their capital from the bank, when the following conversation took place between Cato and Jack:

Jack—Well, Cato, we want to draw our money from the bank and quit dis bankin business.

Cato—Did you heah de news?

Jack—No, what dat Cato?

Cato—Why de bank broke last night.

Jack—Who care what de bank do. I tell you I want my shah of de money.

Cato—Well but I tell you de bank brake.

Jack—I not talken bout dat. I say whar de money?

Cato—Why you cussed fool, don't you know dat when de bank break de money all gone sartin.

Jack—Well, but whah de debble de money gone to?

Cato—Dat's more 'an dis niggah know. All he know bout it is, dat when white folks bank break de money always lost, and niggah bank no better dan white folks.

Jack—Well, whenebah dis niggah gage in bankin agin, he hope de debble git him fuss.

Cato—Berry sorry de bank break, Jack, berry sorry. Here our informant left.

Ohio Statesman.

"THE STRAIGHT SHORT." This is the familiar title of a railroad some twenty-five miles in length, proposed to be constructed from the town of Clarksville in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, to Ridgeway, North Carolina, a point on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad. The House of Delegates, Wednesday, by a very large majority (68 to 27) passed a bill appropriating $100,000 to that portion of the road, about ten miles in length, which will lie in Virginia. The North Carolina Legislature, at its late session, granted a charter, without any appropriation, for the same railroad. The two delegates from Mecklenburg took very great interest in the scheme, and, for the first time in the history of the Commonwealth, have introduced that strong border county fully into the ranks of the Internal Improvement party.

Mr. Witcher, Wednesday, offered a ryder to the bill, authorizing the subscription of the State to be applied to a railroad from Clarkesville to the Danville railroad, if the private stockholders should so elect. The ryder was first ordered to be engrossed, but it afterwards elicited opposition from some of the tide-water members, and the friends of the bill then earnestly opposed it. The vote to engross it was accordingly re-considered, the ryder rejected, and the bill passed.

Richmond Times.

From the Greensborough Patriot.

At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Graham and county of Alamance, held on the 19th February inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, the lots in the town of Graham were sold under a reasonable expectation that the North Carolina Railroad would pass through said town—and whereas the principle, that the road should pass through the towns of Hillsborough, Graham, Greensborough and Lexington, is understood to have been fixed upon by the Stockholders; and whereas the people of Graham and the county of Alamance feel a deep interest in the location of said road as nigh to the business part of said town as possible;

Therefore Resolved, That William A. Carrigan, Michael W. Holt, Peter R. Harden, Jeremiah Holt and Joseph W. Steele be appointed a committee to communicate with the President and Directors of the North Carolina Railroad and urge upon them so to change the route of said road as to meet the wishes of the people of Alamance, if consistent with the interests of said road and the people of the State.

Resolved, That this meeting disavows any intention to interfere with the legitimate exercise of the powers of the Directory, and desires only that the bounty of the State may not be made to injure her citizens, if avoidable.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published.

JOHN HOLT, *Ch'm.*

D. W. KERR, *Sec'y.*

INSANE LEGISLATION. The Senate of the United States on Friday last, after a prolonged debate, ordered Miss Dix's bill to be engrossed for a third reading by a large majority of the members present, and it will probably pass. This devotes a portion of the public lands for the support of lunatic asylums in the several States. The amount granted is ten millions of acres, (equal to twelve and a half millions of dollars) to be distributed among the States.

The Federal Government was not created for any object like this, and if this usurpation is allowed, the next step will be to quarter the county poor-houses upon the Federal Treasury. We do not doubt that the aristocracy party in the country would like this; for the poor, the sick, and insane are, under the State Governments, supported by direct taxation, which falls proportionately upon property. The Federal system of taxation is by duties upon imports consumed, which relieves property, to throw its weight upon the masses.

Albany Atlas.

George Thompson (the English Abolitionist,) Edmond Quincy and Wendell Philips spoke at the adjourned meeting in Springfield on Tuesday afternoon. A resolve justifying the colored people in the rescue of Shadrach Sims in this city was adopted. In the evening a crowd collected about the Hampden House, John Bull was again burnt in effigy, and it was said stones were thrown into Mr. Tompson's room, whence had come a request for the band to play God save the queen. Mr. Thompson was sarcastic upon the editor of the Republican, whom he had ridiculed as a deacon.

Mr. Thomson left Springfied on Wednesday morning, and as he and Mr. Edmund Quincy were getting into the Albany cars, they were pelted with rotten eggs by the crowd collected.

Boston Post.

The Rochester American is responsible for the following atrocious insinuation.:

"In the 16th chapter of 2d Chronicles, may be found the following severe allusion to a professional failing which, very incorrectly, we presume, is supposed to have an existence at the present time:

His disease was exceedingly great; yet in his disease he sought not the Lord, *but to the physicians.* And ASA SLEPT WITH HIS FATHERS."

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1851.

☞ Mr. C. W. James, No. 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnatti, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, assisted by J. R. Smith, J. T. Dent, Jason Taylor, J. W. Armstrong, Perrin Locke, W. Ramsay, Dr. Joshua Wadsworth, Alex'r R. Laws, and A. J. Smiley.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, of Montgomery, Ala., is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee.

Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, A. Kirk Wellington, E. A. Evans, John T. Judkins, P. Locke, Jos. Button, Geo. P. Button, and Thos. D. Nice.

LAND FOR THE INSANE.

We observe, in the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the 3d of March, that Mr. Stanly moved to take up the Senate bill making grants of land to the several States of the Union for the benefit of the indigent insane; and that, Mr. Jacob Thompson objecting, Mr. Stanly moved to suspend the rules, which motion was not agreed to—yeas 108, nays 68.

So the bill which had passed the Senate, appropriating some ten or twelve millions of acres of land for this purpose, was defeated in the House. The Raleigh Register, noticing this bill in its issue of the 1st instant, says:

"North Carolina is embarrassed with heavy liabilities, and here is a legitimate and proper opportunity for her to relieve herself of a portion of her burdens—the man will have courage, who, in the face of these facts, will advise against taking the share to which North Carolina may be entitled. Such a course might do in the land where interest is so ofter made to yield to *abstractions*; but we doubt whether any man in North Carolina would venture just now to adopt it. What says the 'Standard?'"

Now, we should like to know what Congress has to do with the indigent insane of North Carolina! What part of the Federal Constitution gives to that body the right to distribute the public lands among the States, with the condition annexed that they shall be applied to this purpose or to that? The public lands belong to the States jointly; and it is the duty of Congress, as the agent of the States, to manage them to the best advantage for the good and benefit of the whole. As emigration progresses, and as there is a demand for them, let them be sold by the government and the proceeds put in the general Treasury to defray the common expenses; and let the prices asked for them be as low as may be compatible with the public interests, so that the hardy pioneer shall not be embarrassed or oppressed in his efforts to secure for himself a freehold and a home. This is the true policy.

One of the most alarming signs of the times, is the eagerness with which many of the States are crowding around the Federal head, and asking bounties and privileges, either in the way of direct appropriations from the Treasury or in immense gifts of the public lands. The mælstrom at Washington City seems to have drawn even the sovereign States into its fearful circle; and the day is not distant, if this policy should prevail, when those who made the Federal Government, and gave to it certain specific powers for general purposes, will be prostrated before it, acknowledging it as *their* sovereign and master, and begging for its favors, its protection, and its smiles.

We are opposed to the distribution of the public lands, or their proceeds among the States, we care not in what shape the proposition may be presented; and especially, at this time, would we hold North Carolina back, if we had the power, from asking favors at the hands of the Representatives in Congress from Massachusetts and Vermont.

The Register alludes to the embarrassed condition of our Treasury, and says "the man will have courage, who, in the face of these facts, will advise against taking the share to which North Carolina may be entitled." We can tell that paper that there is one "man" who has the "courage" to follow principle and to do right, regardless of consequences. We know the State is in debt—deeply in debt; but we had rather see her poor and in debt, and *honest*, and under no obligations to the Federal government for favors and bounties, than to see her enjoying the "spoils" derived from divided millions, and at the same time tributary in her resolves and her action to her own agent and creature. The Register can perceive no danger in these schemes of consolidation to the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. No wonder. That paper looks at every thing of this character through the old John Adams' spectacles; and if Congress should appropriate one million of dollars to the North Carolina Rail Road, with the condition that said Road should run upon a beeline, for instance, to Charlotte, we can have doubt the Register would advocate the acceptance of the appropriation and go into an argument to show that it was all right.

If Congress may provide for the "indigent *insane*" of the different States, what is to prevent that body from providing also for their "indigent" *poor?* And if it may thus provide with *conditions*, does it not, to that extent, *direct?* And if it may now *partially* direct and control, may it not, ten or fifteen years hence, direct and control *entirely?* The General Government has its orbit, and the States have theirs; and there is no safety to the people or their liberties, when these bounds are passed. It should be a leading object with every true Republican to keep both within the circles allotted to them; for it is in this way only that the system can be preserved in its purity, and the Union maintained.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

We learn that under the Resolution of the last Assembly, two hundred and fifty tons of iron have been purchased on the credit of this Road, and will be laid down as speedily as possible. The receipts of the Road are pledged to pay for the iron; and, if paid for, and when the new Company comes into possession of the Road, it is to be sold and the proceeds put in the State Treasury.

This iron will be a considerable addition to the Road. Its officers, we learn, are untiring in their efforts to accommodate the travelling public and to afford means of transportation. No Road, perhaps, has ever struggled along as this has done, or performed as much on such uncertain and slender materials.

We learn that Capt. Bevers has been promoted to the post of Superintendent, in place of Mr. Rhodes, resigned; and that Mr. L. E. Riggan, of Franklinton, has been appointed Captain in place of the former.

We invite attention to the able Speech of the Hon. William B. Shepard, in our columns to-day, against a Convention and in favor of the present basis of representation. Mr. Shepard does not leave the opponents of the basis a single inch of ground to stand upon. Read his Speech, and reflect upon it.

FUGITIVE SLAVES. The Boston Traveller gives a report that a hundred fugitive slaves, or less, have left Boston within a short time.

THE LAST HOURS OF CONGRESS.

We copy from the National Intelligencer of the 4th instant, the following brief statement of the action of Congress during its last hours. If we should receive any further particulars before going to press, we shall lay them before our readers:

"In a few brief hours after committing this paper to the press, the Thirty-first Congress will have ended, under the Constitutional limitation to its existence.

Up to the hour of four o'clock this morning, it was beyond human prescience to tell what would be the fate of the measures then before the Senate necessary to carry on the Government—by which we mean the Appropriation Bills for the support of the various branches of the public service, civil, military, and naval. Up to that hour the Senate found itself, in regard to the business before it, at substantially the same point that it was on the adjournment of the body at the close of the last week—having resumed the consideration of the *River and Harbor Bill* at the opening of the sitting, and consumed its whole time, until the hour mentioned, in debating that bill, and various amendments offered to it, and in taking the yeas and nays thereon, and on successive motions to lay it on the table, to postpone, &c.—all of which were voted down by the friends of the bill. It was, in short, a struggle of the minority against the majority, or rather a struggle between the two which should rule. And an arduous struggle it was. Both parties seemed determined to hang every thing else on the fate of this bill—the one to pass, and the other to defeat it. Finally, at four o'clock this morning, without having taken any recess since assembling yesterday morning, an adjournment till 8 o'clock was carried, on the motion of Mr. Bell, at which time the consolidation of this bill is to be renewed, it having been made the special order.

The report in the preceding columns presents a summary of what was done in the House of Representatives, by the action of which body several important bills became laws in the course of the day and night. Of such bills as have finally passed, we can only enumerate, in addition to those announced in our last paper, an act to reduce the rates of postage, which passed in the shape the Senate gave to it; an act making appropriations for the Post Office Department; an act to amend the act regulating the appraisement of foreign merchandise; an act to found a military asylum for the support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the United States army; an act to refund to the American Colonization Society certain moneys expended by that Society for supporting recaptured Africans taken in the barque Pons; and an act to settle private land claims in California.

The House refused to suspend the rules (requiring a two-thirds vote) to take up the French Spoliation bill, and none of the bills granting lands for railroads have been passed.

We understand that the President has summoned the Senate to meet this day in extra session to act on those nominations which it was obvious last night that body would be unable to touch before its adjournment this morning."

After a continuous sitting of twenty-five hours, (with the exception of a brief recess by the House of Representatives,) the two Houses of Congress adjourned *sine die* at noon yesterday.

Contrary to all appearance and anticipation at four o'clock yesterday morning, when our last paper went to press, the Senate, having laid by the River and Harbor Bill for that purpose, proceeded to the consideration of various bills on its table; and if all was not done that could have been wished, all the measures essential to the due action of the several Departments of the Government were matured and became laws. These comprehend the appropriation bills for the various branches of the public service, which, with such others as were finally acted on, will be found in the List of Acts in another column. Every bill not found in that list failed, of course, to receive the sanctions of law.

The House of Representatives, not less faithful in the last hours of the session, also did its duty, remaining in session up the meridian hour.

And thus has been averted the possible necessity for an Extra Session.

Whilst referring to an Extra Session as a probable contingency, it is proper that we should state that we have reason to doubt whether, under any circumstances, the expedient of an Extra Session to remedy the non-action of Congress would have been resorted to by the Executive.

Previous to the adjournment of the Senate, a vote of thanks to the Hon. W. R. King, President of the Senate, was unanimously adopted, to which Mr. King responded in a neat and pertinent speech; and in the House of Representatives a like compliment was paid to the Hon. Howell Cobb, its Speaker, who also made an appropriate response.

Nat. Intelligencer of Wednesday last.

We give below the titles of such public Acts, passed by the late Congress, as may be of interest to our readers:

An act authorizing the payment of interest upon the advances made by the State of Maine for the use of the United States Government in the protection of the Northeastern frontier.

An act to authorize the Secretary of War to allow the payment of interest to the State of Georgia, for advances made for the use of the United States in the suppression of the hostilities of the Creek, Seminole and Cherokee Indians, in the years 1836, 1837, and 1838.

An act to found a Military Asylum for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the army of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1852.

An act making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending June 30, 1852.

An act to supply deficiencies the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending 30th June, 1852.

An act making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year ending the 30th June, 1852.

An act to settle and adjust the expenses of the people of Oregon in defending themselves from the attacks of the Cayuse Indians in the years 1847 and 1848.

An act to create additional collection districts in the Territory of Oregon, and for other purposes.

An act to settle the private land claims in the State of California.

An act for the relief of the American Colonization Society.

An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the year ending the 30th June, 1852.

An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1852, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1852.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the 30th of June, 1852.

An act to establish certain post routes in the United States and the Territories thereof.

An act making appropriations for light-houses, light-boats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes.

A resolution for the relief of Louis Kossuth and his associates, exiles from Hungary.

A resolution for the appointment of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

A resolution directing the distribution of the works of Alexander Hamilton, and for other puposes.

The River and Harbor bill did not pass.

NEW YORK SENATOR. A telegraphic despatch in the New York Express, dated Albany, March 3, states that a bill providing for the election of United States Senator had just been defeated in the Senate, by a vote of ayes 16, noes 10—Mr. Beekman voting in the negative—the bill requiring two-thirds for a decision.

THE BIBLE. A certain space in the Glass Palace at London has been appropriated to the Bible Society, for the purpose of exhibiting specimens of the Holy Scriptures in one hundred and fifty different languages.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We copy the following from the Charleston Mercury of the 27th February, with the view of furnishing our readers with some idea of the spirit at present pervading South Carolina. The Mercury no doubt speaks the sentiments and feelings of a large majority of the people of that State:

"SOUTH CAROLINA, THE HOPE OF THE SOUTH. We copy an interesting letter from Mobile to the Columbus Times. The reader will pause on the emphatic assertions that the cause of the South is in the hands of South Carolina, and that true and earnest patriots in other States have their gaze fixed upon her as the star of destiny, ready to draw omens of a glorious success or a gloomy defeat, from the brightening or paling of her light. It is no arrogance to assume that this is true. The position of South Carolina is peculiar. One of the oldest of the States, her sons are scattered over the South, and the threads of sympathy that lead back to the parent heart, penetrate the circle of every Southern community, and make the remembrance and veneration of her, a part of the traditional sentiment of many States. She cannot be isolated. Everywhere she must find friends and adherents. In this respect, no Southern State save Virginia can claim the precedence over her, and Virginia has abdicated the rights that all, and none more cheerfully than South Carolina, conceded to her. Virginia has shrunk from the glory and the peril of marshalling and leading the South to the vindication of her rights and the defence of her safety. Her word, which she pledged so freely and bravely, she has left at the pawnbroker's, too poor to redeem it. After drawing the sword with the air of a hero, by some miraculous mistake, Virginia has cast away the blade and retained the scabbard, hugging the empty assertion of State sovereignty, while she has disowned the only means of making it good. Never did a great people, loving honor and alive to distinction, so tamely sacrifice the one and forget the other. And for what reward, has Virginia closed her eyes and turned her back equally on the sublime lessons of the past and the noble hopes of the future? Who shall pay the price to Virginia, for condescending to transform the native land of HENRY and WASHINGTON, of JEFFERSON and RANDOLPH, into the wretched neutral ground, where the pride of State sovereignty and the subservience of a venal courtiership hold a doubtful contest, and wriggle around each other in fantastic dance? We say these things in sorrow and mortification, and if there is bitterness in the words, it comes from the fountain of hopes detroyed, pledges violated, and a proud position abandoned to her and our enemies.

Next to Virginia, we have said South Carolina, without arrogance, has claimed the leadership of the South. She has not claimed it over any one of them. Gladly would she have seconded North Carolina, or Georgia, or Alabama;—whatever one of the States, though the youngest and weakest of them all, had placed herself in the van to champion the cause of the South, would have found South Carolina an honest and devoted soldier in her ranks. But when all the multiplied difficulties of stepping foward alone—in the face of the threatened vengeance of the General Government, of the newness and strangeness of the step, of the imposing force of those thousand associations that have made the Union venerable—when all this is considered it is not wonderlul that the younger States refused the office, and demanded rather to be guided than to guide. The Southern mind too, has been sorely perplexed by the supposed conflicting claims of separate State action, and action by the cooperation of all. They have been taught and warned by all their wisest counsellors, that the cause which is common to the whole South, must be cherished and defended by the labors and patriotism of the whole. This is right. But these sprung from a vague hope that by some means, miraculous or mysterious, a Southern Confederacy was to spring up like a tree from the earth, without a hand to plant the seed or to defend its first tender shoots—a Confederacy to grow into power and strength within the existing Confederacy, like the ichneumon wasp in the body of the caterpillar! The thing is impossible. The action must either be popular, like that of the Nashville Convention, and wholly without authority; or it must be by the States acting in their sovereign character. In the latter case, some one State must take a decisive step in advance, and whatever the form of that act may be, it is, practically, SECESSION. It is useless therefore to give it any other form, and it will only weaken its force, to disguise its character, and, whether from fear or policy, to deny or conceal its purpose.

South Carolina is the only State where this bold and decisive step can be taken with the general approval of the people. Her action is not obstructed by the jealous rivalry of parties, accustomed to war upon each other so long that they coalesce without cordiality, and look upon every concession to the cause of the whole as possibly a surrender of their own hopes of ascendency. In South Carolina there are no parties. A small fraction of the people dissent from the policy of separate State action, because they say it may interfere with the united action of the South. They, too, desire as much as the majority, the independence of the South. A few individuals may be found who prefer submission to all things; to whom the very dust on that Federal heel that is grinding us down is something sacred, and which giveth beauty and honor to him on whom it falleth. We do not take account of these.

South Carolina is then at this time the natural leader of the South, because she can act; because she is free to follow the general conviction of her people. Her action, we are persuaded, will be but a step in advance of the other States. But in that one step, there is the immeasurable space between resistance and submission; between a future glorious, prosperous, secure,—and a future of cowardly concessions, of darkening hopes, of decaying patriotism, and finally of utter and ignominious destruction."

RETURNED CALIFORNIANS.

We had the pleasure, a few days since, of conversing with a couple of returned Californians—Messrs. Bettis and Pearson, of Morganton, in this State. They showed us a quantity of the "raw material," which they were carrying home to exhibit to their friends, as a specimen of their labors. One piece which they have, weighs nearly a pound; and they have a number of other pieces, weighing from a few pennyweights up to five or six ounces. We were struck by the difference in color among the various pieces. Some of them are a bright rich yellow, while the large piece, especially, is of a dead yellow color. One of the pieces, which was found between two rocks in a river, has been considerably worn by the water, and a portion of it, which fitted upon the rock, looks as if it had been hammered and clamped upon the rock.

These gentlemen left San Francisco on the 15th of January. They represent the gold as apparently exhaustless, but say that it requires great labor and privation on the part of the miners in obtaining it. These gentlemen confirm the statement that there are a few slaves in California; and they are of the opinion that slave labor would be very profitable, particularly in the Southern diggings.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

In the list of contributions to the Washington Monument during the month of February last, we find the following in the National Intelligencer from North Carolina:

Grand Lodge of North Carolina,	$100 00
Franklinton Lodge,	8 00
Eagle Lodge, No. 71,	8 00
Wayne Lodge,	10 00
	$126 00

This speaks well for the "old North State."

The officers and crew of the United States ships Plymouth and John Adams contributed during the past month $216 to the same noble object; and Mr. Isaac Croom, of Alabama, contributed $100.

The French Spoliation Bill passed the Senate, and went to the House during the "last hours" of the session. On Monday night, the 3d, Mr. Buel moved to take this bill up; and the House—a two-thirds vote being required—refused to suspend the rules, by yeas 104, nays 75. So the bill was defeated.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal adjourned on Wednesday, after an exceedingly arduous session of nearly ten weeks. An unusually large number of cases have been adjudicated. The following are the closing decisions:

By RUFFIN, C. J. In McLean v McKethan, in equity, from Cumberland, directing an enquiry. Also, in Hathcock v Pennington, from Stanly, affirming the judgment. Also, in Headen v Headen, in equity, from Chatham. Also, in Williams v Bryan, from Bladen, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Hampton v Cooper, from Surry, affirming the judgment. Also, in Moye v Albritton, in equity, from Pitt, declaring there is no error in the order appealed from. Also, in Donnell v Mather, in equity, from Rockingham, declaring the plaintiff's entitled to partition and directing a reference. Also, in *Doe ex dem*, Williams v Harrington, from Moore, affirming the judgment. Also, in Threadgill v White, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Bynum v Bynum, from Randolph; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Harris v Harris, in equity, from Rutherford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in State v Arnold, from Columbus; argument required.

By NASH, J. In Smith v Cameron, from Bladen, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Doe ex dem*, Moore v Eason, from Pitt; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in McNair v McKay, from Bladen, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v Small, from Pasquotank, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Glover v Reddick, from Perquimans; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Tarkenton v Latham, from Washington, affirming the judgment. Also, in Sloan v Stanly, Adm'r. (4 cases,) from Guilford, affirming the judgment. Also, in McDugald v Smith, from Columbus, affirming the judgment. Also, in Bell v Tooley, from Hyde; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Reid v Pass, from Caswell, affirming the decree. Also, in Potter v Potter, in equity, from New Hanover, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in Hanner v Winburn, in equity, from Guilford. Also, in Melvin v. Robinson, in equity, from Sampson, dismissing the bill with costs.

By PEARSON, J. In Easton v Easton, from Pitt, in equity: Also, in Waldo and Sherrod, from Pitt; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Turrentine v Faucett, from Orange, affirming the judgment. Also, in Willard v Blunt, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in Kemp v Earp, in equity, from Johnston, declaring that the plaintiff has a right to redeem and directing a reference. Also, in Whitfield v Strust, in equity, from Wayne, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Hooks v Lee, in equity from Wayne, declaring that the demurrer was properly overruled. Also State v Johnson, from Yancy; judgment reversed and judgment for defendant.

☞ Adam's Doctrine of Equity is to be read by students applying for Superior Court License, instead of Fonblanque's Equity.

THE "*PARTY*" PRESIDENT.

The Washington Republic of the 4th instant, takes occasion to speak several times in one of its articles in relation to the position of Mr. Clay towards the Administration; and that paper is particular, in this connection, to place Mr. Fillmore in front, and Mr. Clay in the rear, "under his lead." This is emphasized—indeed, it is mentioned and dwelt upon repeatedly in the course of quite a short article.

The object of this is very apparent. It is to identify the old Clay Whigs with Mr. Fillmore's Administration, and to secure their support of the latter in the ensuing campaign.

But the boldest part of this article of the Republic is as follows:

"The Whigs of the country have a thoroughly Whig Administration. The members of that Administration are naturally and necessarily the *leaders* of the Whig party. The President, though the President of the people, is still the head of the party; and the lead which Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Crittenden are contented to follow, will be a safe guidance for the Whigs throughout the country, without regard to the aberrations and eccentricities of local leaders."

Here it is unblushingly avowed that the members of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet are the "natural leaders" of the Whig party, and that the President himself is the "head" of the Whig party! Still he is the "President of the people"—that is, he is black and white at the same time!

Gen. Taylor, we were told, was to be the President of the people, and was not to know party; and Mr. Fillmore ditto. That is what we were *told*, but what has been *done?* Let the above extract from the Republic, and the proscriptive policy of the Administration, give the answer.

A MODEL MAYOR!—*Anti-Fugitive Slave Law meeting at Lynn.* An "indignation meeting" against the Fugitive Slave Law was held at Lynn, (Mass.) on Saturday evening last. The Chief Magistrate of the town—Mayor Hood—presided, and made a speech full of gems fit to make a coronet for him as King of the Woolly Heads. Among other things which the Tribune here, quotes with great gusto, he said "he considered the law unjust, inhuman, and not fit to be obeyed." He solemnly pledged himself never to lift a finger in the work of returning a fellow man to Slavery; neither would he use his official power to protect Slave-catchers.

A series of strong resolutions were passed, one of which is as follows:

Resolved, That the citizens of Lynn, being free themselves, will never assist in enslaving others.

A meeting in opposition to the law is to be held this evening in Beverly, and another in Springfied to-morrow night. *New York Express.*

The New York Tribune says an anti-fugitive slave law Mass State Meeting has been called by the leading citizens of Vermont, to meet at Bethel on the 6th of March.

MESSRS. CLINGMAN AND STANLY.

It seems that a personal collision has taken place between Messrs. Clingman and Stanly. A special despatch to the New York Tribune, dated Washington, Monday, March 3, 8—P. M, says: "Mr. Stanly was in his seat, when Mr. Clingman came along and spoke to him. Mr. Stanly replied, when Mr. Clingman sprung over the desk on Stanly and crushed him to the floor. Members instantly interfered and separated them. No notice was taken of the assault by the House."

We have seen no notice of this affair in the proceedings of the House as given in the Washington papers. It is not stated what Mr. Clingman said to Mr. Stanly, or what it was that Mr. Stanly said in reply to him. All we know is, that there was a fight.

FORMATION OF AN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY IN CANADA. We learn from a despatch, received at the Beacon office Saturday evening, that in Toronto, Canada, a large Anti-slavery meeting was held in the City Hall, Friday night, called by the Mayor of that city, for the purpose of considering the question of slavery. A society was formed with the title of the "Anti-Slavery Society of Canada," the declared object of which is to aid in the extinction of slavery throughout the world. A pretty general sympathy was manifested in the cases of fugitives from American bondage.

The Democratic Convention which met at Nashville on the 25th ultimo, resolved that they would abide by the Compromise measures of the last session of Congress, *provided* that the North do the same—but should the North evade the Compromise, or repeal the same, abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or refuse to admit new States because they were slave States, they would adopt such measures of defense and redress as the honor and safety of the South would require.

WHIG JUSTICE. Fifteen Magistrates were appointed by the late Legislature for the County of Gates—*all of whom are Whigs.* Verily, the Senator and Commoner of that County are *liberal* men. Notwithstanding several Democrats were recommended by the Court, not *one* was appointed, but all appropriated to the *Whigs*, for *political* purposes we suppose. We hope that the people of Gates will bear this outrage in mind, and give an indignant rebuke to its perpetrators. There will be a day of reckoning. *Elizabeth City Pioneer.*

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES. At 12 o'clock yesterday, immediately upon the termination of the Thirty-first Congress, the Senate re-assembled, (Hon. W. R. King, President, in the chair,) in pursuance of a circular addressed to the Members severally by the President of the United States, of which the following is a copy:

"*To the Hon.*——, *Senator from*——:

"SIR: Whereas divers and weighty causes connected with Executive business necessary to be transacted, create an extraordinary occasion, requiring that the Senate be convened, you are therefore requested, as a Member of that body, to attend a meeting thereof, to be holden at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 4th day of March instant.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

"WASHINGTON, March 3, 1851."

The following Senators, whose terms of service had expired, and who have been re-elected for a further term of six years, were recognised and sworn in, according to the usual term:

From Michigan, Lewis Cass.
From Indiana, Jesse D. Bright.
From Mississippi, Jefferson Davis.
From Maryland, Thomas G. Pratt.
From Virginia, James M. Mason.
From Maine, Hannibal Hamlin.
From Texas, Thomas J. Rusk.
From Wisconsin, Henry Dodge.

Also attended and sworn in, James A. Bayard, a new Senator from the State of Delaware.

Twelve o'clock was fixed upon as the daily time of meeting at the present session of the Senate.

Messrs. Berrien and Hunter were appointed to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum was in attendance and ready to receive any communication which he might have to make.

And then the Senate adjourned to to-morrow.

National Intelligencer.

DO THE PEOPLE WANT A CONVENTION? The People of the State want no Convention. The former Convention very wisely provided a way by which prudent and judicious changes could be effected without the usual resort to a Convention. There was nothing that Convention did, which exhibited more sagacity and foresight than that very provision, which put it in the power of two successive Legislatures, and an appeal to the ballot-box, to determine whether a change could be desired or not by the people. The next campaign will be conducted upon the issue now before them in regard to the change in voting for Senators, and after that the people will again have it in their power to say at the polls whether they like the change enough to ratify it.

As wise as this provision is, as well guarded as it has been in its various phases to prevent 'hasty or inconsiderate' legislation, it is abused by the whigs, and the authors of it stigmatized by them as little better than simpletons and fools. The people, however, will know whom to mark as fools.

Charlotte Hornet's Nest.

ANOTHER SIGN. The Senate has passed a bill appropriating ten millions of acres of the public lands, equal to twelve and a half millions of dollars, for the purpose of endowing insane asylums in the several States. This is one of the thousand indications, daily transpiring, of the tendency to consolidation in our government. Congress has no more right to appropriate the public lands in this way, than it has to make a similar disposition of the public funds; they are alike the property of the government, subject alike, to the restriction of the Constitution. And what, we ask, in the name of common sense has the government at Washington to do with the insane population of the different States? What clause in the Constitution, either by a strict or the most latitudinarian construction, confers any power in this respect? We are fast losing sight of the original design of the confederacy, and if we keep on in the same pace of progress, the day is not distant when the sovereign discretion of Congress will entirely supersede the neccsity for a written Constitution.

Southern Sentinel.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN POTTSVILLE. The first manifestation of excitement on this subject in Pottsville, occured on Wednesday of last week, among the colored portion of the population, on the appearance of two officers from Baltimore, in search of an alleged fugitive slave, the wife of a man named Brown. She eluded pursuit, however and escaped to Port Carbon. On Thursday morning the officers followed, when a number of colored men collected in and around the house to which she had been conveyed, and prevented the officers from entering. She afterwards effected her escape in company with several other colored persons. The matter elicited very little excitement, and few white persons have cared to trouble themselves about it.

The present administration of the general government estimates the receipts for the present fiscal year at $45,000,000 and the expenses at about $50,000,000. If the government cannot get along in a time of profound peace on $45,000,000 a year, it is time another administration was taking the helm of affairs. We see it stated that the estimate for the army now in time of peace, is equal to $800 per soldier in service, against less than $400 during the Mexican war. How the government manages to spend more than $45,000,000 a year now is a marvel to us, when no democratic administration in a time of peace ever reached $35,000,000 for ordinary expenditures. Whig administrations know how to spend money, at all events. *Norfolk Argus.*

A gentleman travelling from Washington on a Sunday, to this place, struck up a sort of acquaintance with an intelligent youth of sixteen or seventeen years of age, who had lived all his life in New England. At every station the cars were surrounded by negroes, as they generally are on Sunday. The youth expressed great surprise at this, and upon being questioned, said that he had always been under the impression that the negroes were chained upon the Sabbath day. Such are the lies by which the North seeks, from their childhold, to poison the minds of its youth against their brethren living under the same constitution and laws with themselves.

Richmond Despatch.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Republic.]

BOSTON, March 3.

THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE RESCUE. In the case of T. P. Smith, (colored,) for aiding in the late rescue, the Commissioner held him for trial at the next term of the U. S. court.

The case of Levi Hayden for aiding in the rescue, is now under examination.

MARRIED,

In Halifax, on the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. Thomas G. Lowe, Dr. Henry Joyner to Miss Ann E. Pope.

In Martin County, at the residence of Levi Howell, Esq., on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. T. G. Lowe, Dr. Elisha Williams to Miss Sarah E. Howell.

In Halifax County, on the 25th ult., by W. J. Hill, Esq., Mr. Charles White to Miss Emily Gregory.

CONFECTIONARIES,

FRUITS, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS, &c.

Sam'l. H. Marks,

Petersburg, Va.,

IS receiving per various packets and steamers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, which he offers to the trade at unprecedented low prices.

Merchants and others visiting the city, would find it to their advantage to give him a call. He would also state that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of Cigars ever offered in this market.

Petersburg, March 4, 1851. 36—

Fayetteville & Northern Plank Road

Meeting at Finch's Store, Johnston County.

A PUBLIC Meeting will take place at Finch's Store, in Johnston County, on Saturday, March 29th, at 11 o'clock.

All persons who are interested in the construction of the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road are invited to attend.

Fayetteville, March 3, 1851. 36—2t.

City Tax List.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the first day of April next, to take the City Tax List for the current year, according to law. WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, March 6th, 1851. 36—

GARDEN SEEDS,

Growth of 1850; raised by the United Society called Shakers, and Dr. Landreth. For sale by

Henry D. Turner,

North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh, N. C.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Asparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China Dwarf, Early six weeks, (yellow,) Refugee, or thousand to one, Horticultural Pole, Large Lima, Carolina Lima.
Beet—Early Flat Bassano, Early Blood Turnip, Early Orange Turnip, French Amber Sugar, White Silesia Sugar, Long Broad, Long Mangel Wurtzel.
Brocoli—Large Purple Cape, Large White Cape.
Cauliflower—Early, Large Late.
Cabbage—Early Sugar Loaf, Early York, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Drumhead, Mammoth, (new,) Flat or Late Dutch, Drumhead Savoy, (new.)
Celery—Large White Solid, Rose colored, Solid Silver giant, (new.)
Corn—Early Hawk, Early Canada, Early Smith's White, Sioux or Dutton, Early Tuscarora, Early Sugar, Early White Flint.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass, Broad Leaved, Extra Curled (new,) Water.
Cucumber—Early Green Cluster, Early Frame, Early Short Green, White Spined, Long Green Turkey, Long Green, (Keens,) Small Gherkins.
Carrot—Early Horn, Large Altringham, White Field.
Egg Plant—Large Purple, White, (ornamental.)
Endive—Green Curled, Broad Leafed.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea.
Leek—Large Scotch, or Flag, Large London.
Lettuce—Imperial Sugar Loaf, Early White Head, Early curled Silesia, Large Green Head, Icehead, Ice Coss, Royal Cabbage Head early, Extra Cabbage Head, Brown Dutch.
Melon—Large Musk, Large Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Fine Nutmeg, Ward's Nectar, Pine Apple, Persian, Pomegranate, Fragrant, Water Imperial, Water Early Apple Seed, Water Long Island, Water Carolina, Water Citron, for preserves.
Okra—Long White, Short Green.
Onion—White Silver Skin, Yellow, Red, Welsh or French, for Soups.
Parsnip—Guernsey, Long White, Hollow crown.
Parsley—Plain or Single, Curled, Dwarf Curled.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Prince Albert, (new,) Early May extra, Early June, Early Charlton, Bishop's Early Dwarf, Large White Marrowfat, Large Black Eye, Dwarf Marrowfat.
Radish—Long White Summer, Early Scarlet Short Top, Long Salmon, Long Scarlet or Early Frame Scarlet or Cherry Turnip, Philadelphia Large White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, White Fall Spanish, Black Fall Spanish.
Carrot—Long Scarlet or Blood, Long Orange.
Sorrel—English Garden Broad leaved.
Spinage—Broad Leaved Savoy, Round leaved, New Flanders Prickly.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Squash—Bush Crookneck Summer, Dutch Summer Scallop, white and yellow, Vegetable Marrow, Sweet Potatoe, Valaparaiso.
Tomato—Large Smooth Red, Yellow, Cherry.
Turnip—Early Dutch, Large English Norfolk, Red Top Flat, White Flat, Rutabaga, Yellow Swedish, French, white, Long White.
Herbs—Caraway, Dill, Fengel, Lavender, Lemon balm, Sage, Summer Savoy, Sweet Basil, Majo-Thyme.
Gruss Seeds—White Dutch clover, Lucerne, Blue Grass Lawn Grass mixed, Cole or Rape Seed.

Feb. 26th, 1851. 35—

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE undersigned, having formed a co-partnership, under the firm and style of

Wm R. Johnson & Co,

for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail *Boot and Shoe* business in the City of Petersburg, will offer early in Februray a large and varied assortment of all articles usually embraced in the Shoe trade. They have taken the store on the east side of Sycamore Street, two doors below the house of Messrs. Paul & McIlwaine. Purchasing their goods for cash, they will be enabled to sell on the most accommodating terms to cash paying or punctual customers. They will also pay particular attention to the Wholesale Trade, and invite merchants and other wholesale dealers to examine their stock before buying elsewhere. They will also keep on hand an assortment of all articles in their line well suited to a retail custom, and respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally.

WM. R. JOHNSON,
SAMUEL B. PAUL.

☞ Being in the employment of Messrs. William R Johnson & Co., I respectfully invite a call from my friends and former patrons. PETER W. ALFRIEND.

N. B. S. B. Paul continues to practice Law, and may be found at his Office over Messrs. Dunn & Spencer.

Petersburg, January 10, 1851. 21—2m.

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpasssed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, Va.

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

KERR & MARBURY,

Successors to James P. Smith,

Importers and Dealers in

China, Cut, Pressed and Plain Glass, AND EARTHERN WARE,

Lamps, Looking Glasses, Brittannia and Silver Plated Ware, Shower Baths, Refrigerators, &c.

Sign of the Octagon Pitcher,

SYCAMORE STREET,

Petersburg, Va.

Are receiving their Spring supply, embracing a large, new and handsome assortment of all kinds of articles usually to be found in such establishments. They are prepared to offer goods at as low rates as any similar House North. An examination of

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
Old gold and silver taken in exchange.
November 1850. 6—

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:
6 doz. Low's old Brown Windso
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinny Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,
All of the best quality, and for sale low, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE

MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina.

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.
Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING
their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.
Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. } 801—1y.
March 3d, 1850. }

SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY.

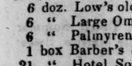
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.
Terms per Session of five months, (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Latin and French, each,	10 00
Incidental Expenses,	1 00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, *Principal.*
Nov. 30, 1850. 844 4t w.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.



I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.
My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

PEPSIN,

The True Digestive Fluid, or
GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wondertul remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my
Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,
where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.
Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.
S. J. BAKER.
October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Wines and Brandies.

Scotch Ale and London Porter
OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
6—

Wanted

1000 BUSHELS OF FLAX SEED, FOR which the market price will be given.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, oking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 27,1850. 8—tf.

Merino Drawers and Shirts.

10 DOZEN just at hand.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

A LOT OF FRESH THOMASTON LIME, just received, and for sale by
R. TUCKER & SON.
Feb. 11, 1851. 29—

By Express To-Day,

ONE Case of Super Fashionable Moleskin Hats.
R. TUCKER, & SON.
February 3, 1850. 27—

PRIME Family Molasses, New Crop,
1 Hhd. Stewart's Syrup,
For sale by R. TUCKER, & SON.
February 14, 1851. 30—

Braided Sack "Togas."

2 DOZEN more just received. Fancy colors, at
HARDING'S & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private collections, and professionally business generally.
He has great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Exective Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.
Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.
He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid.
Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A. Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.
Messrs. Berrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton, N. C.
William W. Holden, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
January 23, 1841. 24—3m.

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.
Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797— tf.

State of North Carolina, Warren county.

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, *vs.* Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition in Warren Court of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition.

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the Petitioners in the above cause, that Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non-residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.
Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1850.
C. M. COOK, C. M. E.
December 21. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 847—w6t.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.
Adaline Jones, *vs* Daniel Jones—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Daniel Jones, is not an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard for three months that the said Daniel Jones be and appear at the next Term of the Honorable Superior Court to be held for the said County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.
Witness, A. B. Cox, Clerk of said Court at office, the second Monday in September A. D., 1850.
A. B. COX, C. S. C.
Nouember 30, 1850. 11—3m.

BRUCE'S

Improved Morticeing Machine,

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.
It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.
December 9th, 1850. 13—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.
Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

New Books,

THE Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, complete, with portrait. The Portfolio of a Southern Medical Student, by George M. Whaiton, M. D., with Illustrations by Croome.
Home Influence by Grace Aguillor.
Mother's Recompense " "
Vale of Cedars, by " "
Woman's Friendship " "
The Bards of the Bible, by Gilfillon.
Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

NEW BOOKS.

ALTON Locke—Tailor and Poet, an Autobiography. Williams Miscellanies. Foot Prints of the Creator. Shoulder Knot—by Rev. B. F. Teft. Harper's Magazine for January. Hoffman on the Law of the Church. This day received and for sale by
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
January 1, 1851. 20—

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.
Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850 8—tf.

Business Coats.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price. E. L. HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,
Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.
Aug. 26, 1850. 885—

Fine Fancy Cass. Pants.

OUR Stock of Fancy Casimere Pants, cannot be beat.
E. L. HARDING & o.
Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.
Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.
The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.
I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.
Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.
GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

LAW SCHOOL,

AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June following.
Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil as well as lighten the labors of the teachers.
The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.
Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale of Fayetteville.
Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction, will be one hundred dollars.
J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.
Hillsboro', Jan. 1, 1850. 17—2m.

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those
CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.
For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of
LADIES DRESS GOODS!
a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

A LIST of land to be sold at the Court House door in the town of Rockford, on the 2d Monday in February, 1851, for the Tax and cost of advertising for the years, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48 and '49.

Acres.	Owner's Names.	Who adjoining.	Taxes.
114	Cloe Robey,	Wm. McBride,	71½
125	Wm. Casey,	Samuel Edwards,	71½
84	Thos. F. Hampton,	M. Shooves & others, 1	28½
50	C. M. Mikle,	C. B. Franklin,	7
100	Thos. J. Cook,	E. Felts and others,	56½
50	" "	" " 1	21
55	L. Linsey's heirs,	John Haynes,	$1 60½
265	Wm. Holcomb,	N. D. Hunt,	
150	Thomas Rose,	John Wright,	89½
76	L. Linsey's heirs,	S. Myers,	37½
100	S. L. Davis,	Wm. Lad and others,	37½
973	J. Clemmons,	Rives' heirs, 2	76
110	M. Logan,	Moore or Whitaker,	85
225	Perham's heirs,	Wm. Reece,	

H. G. HAMPTON, *Sh'ff.*
January 8th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 850—4t.

Just Received.

800 DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.
Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.
Raleigh, January 3, 1851. 18—

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.
Just Received by
R. TUCKER & SON.
Oct 9, 1850. 836

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by
P. F. PESCUD.
ALSO,
English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

Hats and Caps.

MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by
R. TUCKER & SON.
Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

Notice.

THE Subscriber lives near the Academy, and is well prepared to take eight or ten Male boarders. TERMS $8 per month. GUILFORD LEWIS.
Louisburg, N. C., January 1, 1851. 17—

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, August 7. 827—

KERR & MARBURY,

Successors to James P. Smith,
Importers and Dealers in
China, Cut, Pressed and Plain Glass,
AND EARTHERN WARE,
Lamps, Looking Glasses, Brittania and Silver Plated Ware, Shower Baths, Refrigerators, &c.
Sign of the Octagon Pitcher,
SYCAMORE STREET,
Petersburg, Va.

Are receiving their Spring supply, embracing a large, new and handsome assortment of all kinds of articles usually to be found in such establishments. They are prepared to offer goods at as low rates as any similiar House North. An examination of their stock is respectfully solicited.
Petersburg, Va., Feb. 26, 1851. 34—3t.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Oxford Female College will meet in the town of Oxford on Friday the 7th of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is desirable that as many of the Trustees as can make it convenient will attend, as business of much importance will come before the Board.
Oxford, Feb. 15th, 1851. 33—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.
November 21. 9—

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address
A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

With metalic or iron plates.		Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.
The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.
April, 1840. 806—cow 1y pd.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.
Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.
In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.
All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.
Raleigh, 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs.
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.
His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.
He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.
All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.
HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.
Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

AT No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.
For Sale low by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

Invitation to the Beau Monde.

Drop in and examine
Warburton's Unique Parisian Holiday HAT,
Which will be introduced on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1851.
It is the most graceful and truly superb Hat ever presented. R. TUCKER & SON,
No. 6 & 8, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1850. 17—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.
For Sale by
J. BROWN.
October 2, 1850. 835—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by
J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.
J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats.

A FIRST rate aasortment of sizes and qualities, just opened at
E. L. HARDING & CO'S.
January 18, 1861. 23—

On Commission.

84 JARS Pickled Oysters which will be sold either whole sale or retail. Terms cash.
J. BROWN.
No. 9. Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

JOHNSTON HOTEL,

BY W. F. S. ALSTON,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.
January 25, 1851. 25—5t.

Pants, Pants, Pants!

PLAIN and Fancy colored Cassimere Pants, just received. Also, a large lot of fine Black Doe Skin, at E. L. HARDING & CO'S.
January 18, 1851. 23—

By Adam's Express.

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
November 21. 9—

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most carcful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing
MUSIC,
a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.
PIANOS
from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.
Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.
A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings*. Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.
Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,
Brass Band Instruments,
Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.
Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street. K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, December 25. 16—

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of
CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE,
direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.
To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.
In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of
Farming Implements,
to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

JOHN KANE'S
RESTAURANT!

Fayetteville Street.
A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,
And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.
Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,
RECEIVED DAILY.
☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.
P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

BASS & BROWER,

WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, Cunty have fitted up a splendid
Ten Pin Alley;
where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.
They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.
Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.

Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly
During the Winter Season,
DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.
By this arrangement purchasers will always find
Something New and Attractive,
By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,
IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850 5—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

And the best Imported Cegars,
May be found at
HENRY KIEM'S
GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,
And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries,
&c. &c. &c.
Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICL &* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

BOOT and SHOE
MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ *As good Workmen as there is in the Union,* and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose. **His Materials are the best known to the Trade.**
The Latest Fashions always at hand.
Call two doors below the Post Office.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,
And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
South Side of Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas and Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale by
Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17— P. F. PESCUD.

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction*, and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE
February 1, 1851.

Asparagus—Giant.
Beet—French Sugar, Mangel Wurzel, White Sugar, Long Blood Red, *Extra* Early Turnip, Early Red Turnip.
Borecole—Purple.
Brussel's Sprouts.
Broccoli—Superior White, Superior Purple. These are of genuine varieties, and with proper culture we warrant them to produce flowers.
Beans—Early Yellow Six Weeks, Royal Dwarf Kidney, Early China Red Eye, *Extra* Early Six Weeks, Refugee or 1000 to 1, Late Valentine, Large Lima.
Cauliflower—Early White, Purple and others.
Corrat—Long Orange, Large White Field.
Cabbage—Heart, Early York, Early Battersea, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Late Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or Great American, Green Curled Savoy, Red Pickling or Purple, and Premium Flat Dutch.
Celery—White Solid, Giant Red, Silver Giant, Rose Colored, solid.
Cress—Pepper Grass.
Corn Salad—Large French.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Pickling, Early Yellow, Long Green, Long Green Turkey, Long White Spine.
Encive—White curled.
Egg Plant—Early Purple, Large Late Purple.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea Kale.
Lettuce—Early Curled Selessia, Early Cabbage, Brown Dutch, Ice Drumhead.
Melon—Carolina Water, Long Striped, True Spanish, Mountain Sweet, Nutmeg, Citron Nutmeg, Fine Netted Cantilope, Yellow Cantilope.
Onion—Silver Skin, Large Red, White Onion Sets Yellow do.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, sugar or sweet.
Peas—Early Six Weeks, Prince Albert's *extra* Early, (earliest known,) Early Charlton, Coates new Imperial, very superior, Royal Dwarf Marrowfat, Early Dwarf Prolific.
Pepper—Red Cherry, Cayenne, Large Bell, Squash, or Tomato, Sweet Spanish.
Pumpkin—Large Cheese, Cashaw, Mammoth.
Radish—Early Scarlet, Long Scarlet, Red Turnip, White Turnip.
Squash—Early Flat Bush, Egg or Apple, Lima or Cocoanut and Crook Neck.
Tomato—Large Red, Pear Shape Large Yellow.
Bird—Canary, Hemp, Rape.
Sundries—Early Corn, Lucerne, Okra, Turnip, Salsafy, Spinnage, Victoria Rhubard, Triple Curled Parsley, Mustard, Clover, White, Kentucky Blue Grass, Licerne, Flower Seed, a general assortment.
Those who wish a supply of Garden or Flower seed, will please send their orders soon. Country Merchants supplied upon such terms as will enable them to make a good profit. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Feb. 19, 1851. 32—

State of North Carolina—Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1851.
Samuel Hyman, Administrator of William S. Hines, against Christopher C. Hines and others, Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the children and next of